

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLVIII. No. 9233.

號五月九日二十九百八千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1892.

日五十月七辰王

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALLEN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C., George Street & Co., 30, Cornhill, Gandon & Gotoh, Ludgate Circus, E.C., Bates, Hand & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C., SAMUEL DODGE & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W.M. WILLIS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C., ROBERT WATSON, 100, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMEDEE PARDEZ,

36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HAPPER, The

CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 62, West

22d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Port

generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Fran-

cisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW

ZEALAND.—Gordon & Gordon, Mel-

bourne and Sydney.

OCEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., The

Anglo-Chinese Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLOR

& Co., Square, Singapore, C. HINDESS

& Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MAGG, A. A. DA CRUZ, Amoy,

N. MALLE & CO., LIMITED, Foochow,

Heddes & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CHAW-

FORD, & CO., and KELLY & WALST,

Yokohama, LANE, CHAWFORD & CO.,

and KELLY & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is con-

ducted by the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA-

TION. Rules may be obtained on ap-

lication.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at

3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors

may transfer at their option balances of

\$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on

FIXED DEPOSIT at 4½ PER CENT. per

annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghaian

Banking Corporation,

F. DE BOVIS,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1892. 1515

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,

LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors.

D. GUILLES, Esq., CHOW TUNO SHANG,

CHAN KIN SHAN, Esq., Esq.

G. J. HEST, Esq., W. W. WOTTON, Esq.,

KWAN YU CHUN, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Geo. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Advisory Committee in London.

THOMAS GARNER, Esq., Misses Dent,

Felmet & Co., Ltd.

JOHN BUTTERLY, Esq., Mons John Butterly

& Co.

C. B. STUART WORTLEY, Esq., M.P. for

Hallam.

GEORGE MUNRO, Manager.

Banks.

PARK'S BANKING CO. and THE ALLIANCE

BANK (LTD.)

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

YOKOHAMA—D. FRASER, Manager.

Shanghai—C. J. GALLIVAN, Manager.

Amoy—J. ANDERSON, Manager.

Current Accounts opened. Money re-

ceived on Deposit. Drafts issued.

Bills purchased and collected. Advances made

on securities or goods in neutral godowns.

Usage Bank Agency business undertaken.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5 %.

do. 6 do. 4½ %.

do. 3 do. 3½ %.

Current Accounts 2 %.

For rates of Interest for other periods apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, August 30, 1892. 22

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI AT

BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.

RESERVE FUND, \$3,000,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF \$10,000,000.

PROFITS, —

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—

T. E. DAVIES, Esq., Chairman.

H. HOPKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James J. Bell Irving, Mr. McConchie,

G. J. Holiday, Esq., J. S. Moses, Esq.,

Carl Jaenson, Esq., D. R. SASSON, Esq.,

Julius Kramer, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—F. DE BOVIS, Esq.

Managers:

Shanghai—J. P. WAKE GARDNER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTRY

BANKING CO. LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2

per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to \$200,000.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 6 months 3½ per cent. per annum.

" 12 " 4 " up to \$300,000.

" 12 " 4 " in excess of \$300,000.

F. DE BOVIS,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 13, 1892. 1433

Current Accounts opened. Money re-

ceived on Deposit. Drafts issued.

Bills purchased and collected. Advances made

on securities or goods in neutral godowns.

Usage Bank Agency business undertaken.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5 %.

do. 6 do. 4½ %.

do. 3 do. 3½ %.

Current Accounts 2 %.

For rates of Interest for other periods apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, August 30, 1892. 22

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Bills purchased and collected. Advances made

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Hongkong, August 30, 1892. 22

Current Accounts opened. Money re-

ceived on Deposit. Drafts issued.

THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 9233.—SEPTEMBER 5, 1892.]

Entertainments.



RETURN OF THE
STANLEY OPERA COMPANY
FOR
TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

SEPTEMBER 8th and 9th,
which will be positively the last visit of this
popular Company to Hongkong.

Come and bid "GOOD-BYE" to your
old favorites.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S,
Hongkong, September 2, 1892. 1526

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID,

MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,
MARSHALLS, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA:

LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th September,
S.S. FARRA, Commandant de MARSHALL,
with CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Onco and Spode will be registered for
London as well as Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted at
noon.

Goods will be received on board until 4
p.m., Spode and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 6th September, 1892. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 24, 1892. 1466

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'s
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED MAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1892.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Empress of India | Saturday | Sept. 10.

Empress of Japan | Saturday | October 8.

Empress of China | Saturday | Nov. 5.

THE R. M. S. EMPRESS OF INDIA,
Lieut. O. P. MARSHALL, Commanding
R. N. R., sailing at Noon on SATURDAY,
the 10th September, with the Major's
Mail, will proceed to VANCOUVER, and
SHANGHAI, ROBE, INLAND SEA and
YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE
(In Mexican Dollars).
From HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO
One way
Prepaid
Return
4 12
Mon Mos

Vancouver, Victoria, Es- quimalt, New West- minster, B.C.	225	333	394
Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash.	275	413	482
Portland, Ore., San Fran- cisco, Calif.	285	428	499
Buffalo, N.Y.	305	468	534
Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, Que	325	517	
New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y.	325	517	
Baltimore, Md., Philadel- phia, Pittsburg, Pa., Washington, D.C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me., Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B.	310	465	543
Liverpool, and London via Liverpool.	325	517	650
Paris via Liverpool and London.	345		
Harve, via Liverpool	335		
Bremen, Hamburg	345		
Hamburg	335		

2nd class steam and 1st class on rail,
and 2nd class steamer and rail, also Steer-
age Fare and Rates to other places, quoted
on the day previous to sailing.

The Steamer call at Victoria to land and
embark Passengers.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid
return ticket is reckoned from date of issue
to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-
land, France, and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to
European officials in service of China or Japan, and to Government officials and
their families.

Passengers by this Line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern
Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific,
Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific
Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid
return tickets to San Francisco will be
issued at following rates:

4 months \$337.50

12 " 393.75

Thus reckoned from date of issue to
date of re-embarking at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-
embarking at San Francisco for China or
Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be
allowed a discount of 10% from Return
Fare. This allowance does not apply to
through steamers from China and Japan to
Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japanese
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, via
Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad
and Demerara, and ports in Mexico,
Central and South America, by the Com-
pany's and connecting Steamers.

Fright will be received on board until
p.m. the day previous to sailing. Passage
Packages will be received at the office in
5 p.m. same day; all Parcels Passages
should be marked to address in full, value
of same is required.

Complaint Invoices to accompany Car-
dinated to points beyond San Francisco
in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes,
addressed to the Collector of Customs at San
Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 72, Queen's Road, Central
District, Hongkong.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 1, 1892. 1440

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED MAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,
Per... Friday, Sept. 3.
Per... Friday, Sept. 29.
City of Peking, Oct. 22.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *Peru*
will be despatched for SAN FRAN-
CISCO, via YOKOHAMA, on FRIDAY,
the 9th September, at Daylight, taking
Passenger and Freight to Japan, the
United States, and Europa.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, New
Westminster, Fort Town, \$225.00

send, Seattle, Tacoma, Port
land, O. \$325.00

To Liverpool and London \$325.00

To Paris and Berlin \$346.00

To Havre and Hamburg \$335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to all
trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND
CITIES, FIRST CLASS.

DESTINATION.

30 days
Tickets.

Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb. 285.00

St. Louis, Mo. 292.50

St. Paul, Minn., Minne-
apolis, Minn. 292.00

Chicago, Ill. 297.50

Milwaukee, Wis. 293.50

Cincinnati, Ohio. 304.50

Columbus, Ohio. 304.50

Detroit, Mich. 305.00

Toronto, Canada. 309.50

Pittsburg, Penn. 310.25

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buf-
falo, N.Y. 311.00

Washington, D.C., Balti-
more, Md. 317.00

Montreal, Canada. 319.75

Philadelphia, Penn. 319.75

New York. 319.75

Boston, Mass. 321.15

Portland, Maine. 327.25

All the above Rates are in Mexican
Dollars.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to
European officials in service of China or Japan, and to Government officials and
their families.

Passengers by this Line have the option of
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Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific,
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Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid
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4 months \$337.50

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Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
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and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
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District, Hongkong.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 1, 1892. 1440

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Undersigned, nor the
Members of his Family, will be
RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS or
MONEY LOAN CONTRACTS LIABILITIES
contracted by his 2nd Son, HING PUI (金
輝), otherwise YIN LAU (尹
耀).

YIK SHUN,
CHEUNG FOON HONG TONG,
Macao, 5th September, 1892. 1541

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Long RANGE CUP will be Shot
for on SATURDAY NEXT, the 10th
Instant. Ranges 700 and 800 yards, Time,
3 p.m.

ED. ROBINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, September 5, 1892. 1542

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED MAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1892.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Louis..... Tuesday, September 6.

A STEAMER..... Tuesday, October 4.

Victoria..... Thursday, November 3.

Toronto..... Thursday, December 1.

AND THEREAFTER THE PERMANENT SERVICE
OF THE COMPANY'S REGULAR STEAMERS.

Hongkong, September 5, 1892. 1543

MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

GYMKHANA.

THE Final Heat TUG-OF-WAR—
ASIAN ARTILLERY vs. THE HONGKONG
REGIMENT—will take place at the 10th Instant,
at 3 p.m.

Hongkong, September 5, 1892. 1543

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 4:—

Canton, British str., from Whampoa.

THE CHINA MAIL.

The Silk at The Express of Japan, from Hongkong, 30th July, was delivered in New York on the 3rd inst.

STEAMERS that make night hideous at Amoy have aroused the righteous indignation of at least one resident there, who sends the following communication to the *Gazette*:—Can nothing be done to stop the abominable nuisance of steams blowing their saxes and foghorns in the Harbour at unearthly hours? The Belgians aimlessly and repeatedly as she steamed out this morning disturbed the rest of every resident here, and it is only a week or so since some steamer or other made night hideous in a similar manner. Surely amongst the port regulations there is some rule prohibiting such nuisances, but if there is not the sooner one is made the better.

The police of Mauritius have been successful in apprehending a man in connection with the pearl robbery which occurred in Hongkong in the month of May. It will be remembered that the pearls, valued at over \$1000, together with 500 francs in French money, were consigned to Dr. Leo Prato from Saigon, and that another man got possession of them fraudulently at the Post Office by impersonating Dr. Prato, who, in addition to carrying on business as a dentist, has dealt in pearls since he came to the Colony nearly a year ago. Suspicion at the time fell upon Luigi Delalio, an intimate friend of Prato, more especially as his disappearance from the Colony was coincident with the disappearance of the parcel of pearls. His getting clear away placed the police at a disadvantage, but he was traced to Singapore and Ceylon. Here it was learned that Delalio had gone to Mauritius, and a telegraphic communication could not be got further than Zanzibar; it was feared he would escape before the authorities in that island could be apprised that he was wanted by the Hongkong police. Delalio seems to have considered that he had eluded his pursuers, and had settled down in Mauritius where he was apprehended a week or two ago. He will be brought to Hongkong for trial. The manner in which the police have carried out their investigations in this difficult case is highly creditable.

The Rev. R. F. Cobbold, the new Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral Church, conducted yesterday's morning and evening services. In the seats throughout the Church the following leaflet was placed:

To the Members of the Church of England, and the rest of the Congregation of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

My Brethren in Christ,—Called by the will of God to labour in the Ministry of the Church among you, I humbly and earnestly commend to your devout prayer and reverent contemplation the work which I shall, by God's grace, endeavour to accomplish.

Let our faith in the Fatherhood of God inspire us with the love of justice and obedience to His will.

Let the thought of our Brotherhood with Christ be a bond of sympathy between us, and make us work together in all charity.

Let the consciousness of influences of the Holy Spirit constrain us to live together in all godliness and virtue.

(Philippians i, 9-11.)

R. F. Cobbold, Chaplain.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1892.

Tourists among the islands that skirt the coast of Honduras tell wonderful tales of the oyster groves of that country and dwell on the delicacy of the oysters that grow on trees. These oysters, however, are not vegetable oysters. Mangrove trees grow in either fresh or salt water swamps and in water five or six inches deep. The limbs of the mangroves are drooping like those of the weeping willow. In case they do not reach the sea the attraction of the moisture below causes shoots to put out and often extend for beneath the surface; then a thick belt of mangroves forms a matted mass of limb, trunk, root, and root.

On these limbs and shoots, deep under the surface of the water, bunches of oysters cling, thus forming the far-famed "Oyster Groves of Honduras."

All natural waters contain mineral salts, some of which may be deleterious to health, says the *Engineering Magazine*, but the most injurious foreign substances found in ordinary drinking water are decaying organic matter and sometimes infectious micro-organisms. All water that is used for domestic purposes has been at some period atmospheric vapor, and as it falls in rains carried with it the impurities from the air. These impurities are gases that arise from combustion, fermentation and decay, and particles of dust and decomposing organic matter. Bacteria are also found in the air in greater numbers than nearly all of which are in the state of spores instead of adults. The spores of the fungi and other microscopic plants and pollen of flowers and grasses are also found in rain water. So numerous are these impurities in the air that a litre of water which falls at the beginning of a storm often contains more than two hundred thousand micro-organisms.

Half a pint of water frequently condenses out of three or four thousand cubic feet of air and in its condensation removes nearly all of the atmospheric impurities, concentrating them in the water. So that drinking a glass of rain water that falls at the beginning of a storm we may swallow as much dirt as we breathe from the air in more than we drink. Rain water is stored in tanks without purifying these substances soon render it so foul that it cannot be used for drinking. But when rain is collected near the end of storms and is properly filtered and aerated it is one of our most wholesome natural water supplies. As rain falls upon the earth it washes away the accumulations of debris from the surface of the ground, and as it passes into the soil extracts from it a large amount of impurities, such as the products of decaying vegetation and animal excrement. These substances are carried down into the circulation currents, and it is not infrequent that the drainage from cess-pools and out-houses also finds a direct entrance into surface wells.

CORRESPONDENCE.
VOLUNTEERING IN HONGKONG.
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
Hongkong, 6th Sept.

Sir,—I fear, judging from your article in your issue of Saturday, you have only made a very hurried study of the recent Report of the Volunteer Commission, and it perhaps will be better for me to point out the errors you have doubtless inadvertently drifted into, so as to prevent misundstanding on the part of any of your readers.

First, as regards the expenditure, it will certainly require something like \$16,000 to launch the now or rather well-organized Corps, but practically the sum mentioned regrettably does not cover disbursements. Of the grants for Volunteer purposes made for 1887 to 1891 some \$5,000 have not been expended at all, and there is still some \$11,000 in hand of the Volunteer Grant for this year. The annual expenditure is estimated at \$20,000, but this represents the maximum possible cost for a force of the size recommended, and would only be reached in the course of some three to four years hence, when the question of re-clothing, &c., has to be considered; as it is, the probable expenditure upon the Corps the right after 11 years to upset the original forecast, he thought, was in advance of the present law.

Evidence having been led for the defendant, His Lordship reserved judgment.

Edmonson:—There are not enough feet in this line, sir. Post—Fest, sir—feet! I don't sell it by the foot. It's a poem, not a cord of wood.

ANOTHER TYPHOON.
The Spanish Consul has favoured us with the following telegram:—

MANILA, Sept. 4, 11.45 a.m.

Another centre of depression exists in the Pacific.

7.45 p.m.

The typhoon is approaching Luzon.

Sept. 5, 6.00 p.m.

The Typhoon has entered N.E. provinces of Luzon.

Dr. Dobeck writes to-day:—There is a depression in the China Seas. Barometer falling at all stations. Weather hot and dry. (Issued at 11.13 a.m.)

CORRESPONDENCE.
IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before Mr. H. E. Follock, Acting Prince Judge.)

Monday, September 5.

DISPUTE AS TO CROWN RENT.

In this suit Yung Mow, Crown lessee of Inland Lot No. 1, brought an action against the section holders Lum Ching and Cheung Kiu Chan, with regard to the Crown rent of the section held by the defendants. The annual Crown rent for Lot No. £35. 7s. 7d., and the question is whether or not the amount covenanted to be paid by the section-holders is a correct proportion.

Mr. Evans of Messrs. Evans and Reece, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ellis, of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, for the defendants.

At a previous hearing Mr. A. F. Alves, accountant in the Treasury, stated the Crown always collected the Crown rents from the Crown lessees of the lot, not from the holders of sections. The yearly Crown rental of Lot No. 1 was \$235.20 for the whole year.

Yung Mow, declared, said—I am the plaintiff in this case. I am the owner of the remaining portion of Inland Lot No. 1. I purchased the whole lot in August, 1889. Since I purchased the property I have paid the Crown rent for the whole lot, but did not collect from the defendants for each half collected from the defendants for each half of the year, but not for the first half of this year. In November, 1889, I purchased Section A of Inland Lot No. 1, which afterwards bought by Kwok Ping and then by the defendant. When I was owner of Section A I paid \$88.45 to Butterfield and Swire for the half year. I collected the same amount from the defendants as what I paid when I was the owner.

Cross-examined—I was satisfied that this plan was a correct description. I relied upon my solicitor to see that it was all right.

His Lordship said the covenant between the parties was not so clear as it might be, but he could not see how he could go behind the contract.

Mr. Ellis called authorities to show that when a certain class had been discovered between parties subsequent to a contrast the party benefiting by the mistake had been called upon to adjust the difference, and these authorities, Mr. Ellis contended, went far beyond the circumstances of the present case. The defendant in this case took a reasonable amount of trouble to discover what he was buying, so much so that he got an architect to make further inquiries.

Mr. Evans said he had no authority to question the plan, but he submitted the defendants had no case whatever. The facts which were sought to be recited did not apply to the parties themselves but to strangers.

The defendant had charged completely, and these were not now dealing with A and B but with C and D. To give parties the right after 11 years to upset the original covenant, he thought, was in advance of the present law.

Evidence having been led for the defendant, His Lordship reserved judgment.

Edmonson:—There are not enough feet in this line, sir. Post—Fest, sir—feet! I don't sell it by the foot. It's a poem, not a cord of wood.

WOLVES AND WOLF-CHILDREN IN INDIA.

A scene seems to have been existing in

Marwar in regard to the increase of wolves in that neighbourhood, and the daring of Indians in coming even into cantonments.

Forty or fifty years ago, wolves would appear to have been very numerous in Oudh, since Major-General Sir William Sleeman, sometime Resident in that State, describes at some length (in a work which has now become scarce) the many cases he

had met with or heard of in that province, of native children being carried off by wolves, of the instances of wolf-children having been found alive in the jungles some years after their capture, and of one identified by her mother as a wolf.

When speaking of incidents which occurred during one of his usual cold weather camping tour in December, 1842, he alludes to a curious superstition of the Hindus that they will not care to eat away a pup even though its root is not highly absorbent, but gives as much as it takes.

A range of mountains covered with forests is like a Chinese roof; it takes in, but does not easily give back. The mountains of

China in their present condition are covered with scots of calved galvanized iron, and the gutters will soon be heard from this. This is because galvanized iron is not highly absorbent, but let it be replaced by

the scots of calved galvanized iron, and the gutters will soon be heard from this. This is because galvanized iron is not highly absorbent, but gives as much as it takes.

If one examines a Chinese map of that region which we are discussing, he will find laid down a most intricate mass of waterways, which seem to intersect each other, cross each other in the most confounding manner. These are intended to represent "dry rivers," or channels which have been in use at some time, but are now abandoned. In ancient times the Yellow River emptied itself into the gulf of Pechili, and was then diverted a stream as "now," so that it was continually attacking its course, and has left Chihli and northern Shantung cracked with broad bands of sand, each of which represents an old Yellow River.

It is curious that the drainage from

cess-pools and out-houses also finds a direct entrance into surface wells.

Concerning the existing corps, a very general idea seems to have seized the public mind, that it is in the wish of the Commissioner to do away with it altogether. On the contrary, their special recommendation is that it should form the nucleus of the new one and it would simply be invaluable for that purpose. The matter of distinguishing that would be one of the first forms, and that would at once be realized under the new terms of service. It must be mentioned here that the Government is bringing in a new Volunteer Ordinance altogether—quite apart from the new scheme suggested by the Commissioner—and in all probability, under any circumstances, the existing Corps will have to be disbanded and re-organized so as to bring it under the new Ordinance in question. The "gulf difficulty" (as you call it) is one that presented itself to the Commissioner at a very early stage of their proceedings, but after due consideration they came to the conclusion that it was "an all that would cover itself." It exists in all Colonial Corps, in Canada, Australia, India, Singapore and in Shanghai but has been disbanded and re-organized so as to bring it under the new Ordinance.

Below are the scores:—

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A field of seven entered for the competition on Saturday. With the exception of Murray Gillies and Duncan, none of the competitors were quite up to their usual form, and some much below; Mr. Watson, for instance, occupied the unenviable position of last. Most of the competitors it happened he need fire the 400 yards range before. The first shot was won by Mr. E. Robinson with 57 points, and the handicap one by Mr. W. Duncan with 67.

Below are the scores:—

200 Net Allow.-Grand yards, total. 1000

Mr. W. Duncan 24 29 63 14... 67

Mr. E. Robinson 25 32 57 0... 57

Mr. W. Watson 21 34 65 2... 57

Mr. C. Murray 21 32 55 4... 56

Mr. G. Gillies 20 32 45 10... 55

Mr. W. Duncan 20 31 51 0... 51

water, either from excessive rain-fall in some special region, or because a river has swollen its banks, these channels are sometimes along which the water must go somewhere—anywhere—everywhere. At the alarm is sounded all along the banks, which from having been almost wholly neglected for nine or ten months, suddenly become objects of intense interest to countries throughout, whose very existence depends upon the effective resistance of the earthworks descending. The Yellow River, which has walls twelve feet high, is the only river on the continent, the banks of which are distributed, and kept in some degree of order. Yet even banks are often caused by the receding water in which the embankments have been cut into to make the road crossings easier. Besides this, there are several species of little animals such as a kind of fox, and a sort of badger, which delight to make burrows in the undisturbed earth or river banks, and for these creatures no one seems to care, though it is easy to see how fatal their excavations may be. The attention which is then bestowed upon the river embankments is only adopted to meet the pressure of the immediate need. If the river rises, the farmer cuts his crop in when it is a trifle, more or less, to save his crop, and when it is a long, narrow, shallow river fall an inch by delivering its floods to the already overburdened fields.

PEKING.

To residents of southern China, where the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fans the ribs of which are made of strips of bamboo slit up from the main stem, which forms the handle, and then let him point his hand to the river system of a large part of the province of Chihli and Shantung, and of the northern part of Honan. The handle will represent the Paha below Tientsin, and the ribs will be the several rivers which unite to empty into this stream. These rivers beginning at the north-east, are the following: the Po-ho, the Hun ho, the Pao Ting in river (or Shang Hsi ho), the Hei-ho (or Tzu Ya river), and the Yen Liang ho, or "Grand Canal." All these streams draw their waters from the mountains on the north-east, north, west and south-west of the Great Plain. In the upper portions some of them have many small tributaries, but after they have fairly reached the plain, most of them flow onward with no accession whatever. The principal exception to this is the Hu T'ao to the east, which rises in the northern Shanxi, and breaks through the mountains into Chihli near the city of Cheng Ting fu, whence its course is of the most uncertain character. At times it has been known to keep its way to the sea, and in its last bend older than the statute of Liao Lin that self-government is the law of Nature. No one canes to be drawn to it to illustrate an abstract principle. Certain protective banks appear to have been constructed right to exist, because they have long existed, and some others have not such right because they have always been resisted. The issue must be fought out each year of flood, and at the present time when more countries can be inundated and some of them ruined, battles between adjacent districts have been going on, on the one hand to assault and on the other to defend earthworks designed to protect specific regions. In such cases, as in the clan fights in the south, officials are apt to remain neutral, because the principle of action is not clear, and were it ever so luminous, it is vain to reason with people who are fighting for their lives. The rain goes on from month to month, just as it goes on from age to age.

The whole country on every side of Tientsin, is liable to be made the receptacle for floods which cannot find their way to the sea. For the three years following the Tsinhai massacre, this was the case, similarly, and was not perhaps strange that the Chinese themselves recognized this fact as a judgment upon them for their crime. But two years ago, when there had been no massacre, the same thing happened again, and finding no outlet for the flood, which had been a great blessing to many of "China's children."

There are three principal objectives to all these rivers, and two more to the country through which they pass. The rivers are too long. The distance is so great from the mountains to the sea that, when the rivers reach the sea, they have to pass through thousands of square miles of territory, are as insignificant as a country ditch. Even the largest of them in the widest places are but few hundred feet across, and only a few hundred feet in the mountains are required to fill the streams that bring them to the sea.

The river is particularly curious, and within

recent years the government has made vigorous efforts to restrain it within the northern channel, making it tributary to the Hsin Hsi Ho. If this stream could have seen its way to finding an exit for itself from the highlands of Shanxi by passing the Yellow River out of the western boundary of that province, it would have been a great blessing to many of "China's children."

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